

Attachment #1

TO: History–Social Science Subject Matter Committee of the Instructional Quality Commission

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DATE: February 29, 2016

RE:

By Authority of AB 199 (Ma) (Education Code § 51221.3 (c)(1)

http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201120120AB199

All page and line citations refer to the field review draft that the Instructional Quality Commission approved on November 20, 2015.

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/hs/cf/hssfw2ndreview.asp>

Chapter 16

Grade Eleven – United States History and Geography: Continuity and Change in Modern United States History

Page	Line	Source	Proposed Edit
539	709	AB199	Add the following after “I shall return”: “The phrase was suggested by Filipino journalist, educator and future statesman Carlos P. Romulo, who became MacArthur’s aide-de-camp during the war. Romulo was one of the last men to escape from Corregidor just before the final surrender of the Philippines. MacArthur dispatched Romulo to the US mainland to rally support for the war efforts in the Pacific and the liberation of the Philippines. He gave speeches in hundreds of cities across the USA to spread awareness of the plight of Filipinos and Americans living under Japanese control.”
539	720	AB199	Change and add the following: “Over the next three years, the US employed an island-hopping strategy to push back the Japanese advance liberate the Pacific nations. Keeping true to his pledge, General MacArthur returned to the Philippines, landing in October 1944. After wading onto “Red” beach in Leyte province alongside General Romulo, a scene captured in an iconic photograph, MacArthur broadcast via radio “To the People of the Philippines – I have returned.”

References and background:

As a former colony and, at the time of WWII, commonwealth of the USA, the Philippines was the largest and most significant American presence in all of Asia. Filipinos admired America, desired its lifestyle, and emulated its democratic ideals. As the only predominantly Catholic country in Asia, Americans also saw the Philippines as a nation with common values. But for this relationship, the USA’s isolationist feelings and desire to stay out of the war, may have led to a more limited war strategy in the Pacific.

Instead, the connection between the two countries, illustrated by the relationship between American General Douglas MacArthur and Filipino journalist, educator and future statesman

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General Carlos P. Romulo, influenced the war strategy in the Pacific theater. General Romulo became Gen. MacArthur's aide-de-camp upon the December 8, 1941 imperial Japanese attack. <http://www.britannica.com/biography/Carlos-P-Romulo> Together they endured the Japanese siege on Corregidor during the first four months of the war, and together they plotted the liberation of the Philippines. In fact, the famous MacArthur rally-cry "I shall return" was made at Romulo's suggestion. (William Manchester, *American Caesar: Douglas MacArthur, 1880-1964* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1978), pp. 270-271. <http://nobility.org/2013/05/02/macarthur-philippines/>)

Rather than reconquering the Pacific, MacArthur employed a "leapfrog" tactic, taking strategic islands while skipping Japanese strongholds, as the Americans made their way to the Japanese mainland. The strategy limited American casualties, and allowed the Americans to cut off supply lines to the Japanese strongholds and mainland.

<http://www.history.army.mil/brochures/brief/overview.htm>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leapfrogging_%28strategy%29

MacArthur made an exception when he fulfilled his vow to return to the Philippines, rather than skipping it and taking the weaker Formosa (Taiwan) instead. After wading onto "Red" beach alongside General Romulo, a scene captured in an iconic photograph, MacArthur broadcast via radio "To the People of the Philippines – I have returned."

<http://malacanang.gov.ph/8767-leyte-landing/>
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/macarthur/filmmore/reference/primary/macspeech03.html>
<http://philippinediaryproject.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/ac00248.jpg>



General Douglas MacArthur makes a historic landing on Leyte Island in the Philippines on October 20, 1944
General Carlos P. Romulo is immediately behind MacArthur's right elbow. National Archives

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As a University of the Philippines Professor, Carlos P. Romulo lead a UP debate team on a 1928 tour of universities in the USA – the subject was “should the Philippines be granted independence?” <http://carlospromulo.org/2015/02/crusade-for-liberty/> He later wrote a series of articles describing the political and economic conditions in Asia which led up to the Japanese invasions. For his efforts, Romulo won the 1942 Pulitzer Prize for correspondence – the first non-American to do so. <http://www.pulitzer.org/winners/5919>
<http://www.philstar.com/business/766915/carlos-p-romulo>

Romulo broadcast by radio 3x/day live from Corregidor to the Philippine people as the “voice of freedom” from the time of the Japanese attack until he left Corregidor.
<https://archive.org/stream/romulovoiceoffre012832mbp#page/n11/mode/2up>

Text of speeches:

https://archive.org/stream/romulovoiceoffre012832mbp/romulovoiceoffre012832mbp_djvu.txt

After the escape from Corregidor, MacArthur dispatched Romulo to the US mainland to rally support for the war efforts in the Pacific and the liberation of the Philippines. He gave speeches in hundreds of cities to raise awareness of the plight of Americans and Filipinos living under Japanese occupation. <http://carlospromulo.org/2015/01/laughter-in-a-funeral-parlor-part-1-of-2/> One of those stops was in Salinas, California, where he stirred the emotions of Filipino farmworkers to enlist in the US army to liberate their motherland.
http://www.amazon.com/America-Is-Heart-Personal-Literature/dp/0295993537#reader_0295993537

After landing in MacArthur’s return to the Philippines, Romulo resumed his “Voice of Freedom” broadcasts to the Philippines. (Cornelia Spencer (1953), *Romulo: Voice of Freedom*, (New York, NY: The John Day Company 1953), pp 6-7.
https://archive.org/stream/romulovoiceoffre012832mbp/romulovoiceoffre012832mbp_djvu.txt

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